VOL. XI---No. 63.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CEN CO.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Expected Nominations to Office -The Pennsylvania and New York Slates-The Exeentive Called upon to Thwart the Politicians.

The Pennsylvania Appointments. The N. Y. Hera'd published yes erday morning the following Washington correspondence: It is expected that, should nothing occur to change the present determination of the Presi-dent, a large number of nonmations will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. It is given out with a sort of semi-official authority, that with a sort of semi-official authority, that among the nominations settled upon are General Dent, the President's brother in law, for Collector of Customs at San Francisco; O S. Grant, a brother of the President, for Collector of Customs at Chicago; Julige Pettis, of Pennsylvania, a member of the last House, for Governor of New Mexico; James M. Ashley, of Ohio, for Governor of Montana, together with the names heretofore mentioned in connection with the chief Federal offices in New York city. In addition to the names a ready mentioned for Naval Officer of New Yerk is that of General James Watson Webb, who has come to the conclusion that diplomacy is not a paring institution after all. The slate who has come to the conclusion that diplomacy is not a paving institution after all. The slate for Pennsylvania is more nearly complete than that for any other State, but it remains to be seen whether the delegation can agree among themselves. The majority of the members of the House from Pennsylvania are opposed to the Collector of Customs, J. N. Marks, who was appointed by Johnson, and condrmed just before the close of the last Congress. Cameron, however, is his friend, and he announces his determination of keeping him in at all hazards. Dr. Wilmer keeping him in at all bazards. Dr. Wilmer Worthington, a member of the State Senate, is set down for Surveyor of the Port. W. J. P. White, an old Whig, who was Postmaster of Philadelphia under General Taylor, is the only prominent candidate for Assistant United S ares Treasurer at Philadelphia. The directorex Governor Pollock. Mr. Bingham is to re-main Postmaster of Philadelphia. General Baxter, who is an old soldier, is not to be dismain Postmaster of Philadelphia. General Baxter, who is an old soldier, is not to be disturbed in the position of Naval Officer at Philadelphia, which he now holds. There is a lively contest going on for the fat office of United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Forney is urging the claims of a consin of his, named George Lauman, a whisky merchant of Philadelphia; John A. Hiestand, of Lancaster, is also named. He is Gameron's man, and is supported by Senator Scott, besides having a large majority of the members from the eastern section of the State on his papers. The Pennsylvania delegation hold another caucus to morrow, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the first caucus to wait upon the President and ascertain to what extent he will allow Republican members of the delegation in Congress to control the appointments in the State, and also to agree, if that be possible, upon the candidates for the chief offices. On Sa'urday, says the Tribune's Washing on writer, a prominent Pennsylvania Congressman called on the President, and was favored with an interview, during which the Congressman asked General Grant if it were true that he would consult no one on any of the appointments. The President seemed happy to have the

would consult no one on any of the appointnents. The President seemed happy to he opportunity to state that the stories to that effect were untrue. He said that he had so far made but very few appointmen's, and because most of them were men of his own persona choice, the story alluded to had arisen. He had established a system governing appointments, to which he intends strictly to adhere. All applications for office must come to him through his Secretaries; their endorsement will receive first attention. He prefers that they select their own men. He will hold them responsible, and consequently he wisnes them to have every advantage in the selection of their subordinates. He thinks that the Congressmen should be consulted, as they are the proper persons to judge of the wants of their respective localities, out by consultation he does not mean that Congressman shall dicate to and command

President Grant Called on to Break the Slat s of Politicians.

From the Pittsburg Commercial. It is something to know that Grant realizes that months ago the offices were parcelled out so as to put up one caque and their followers and put down another and their followers. The ie rely on him to break up this sort of thing, people fely on him to tree and nothing will do it so effectually as steering and nothing will do it so effectually and selecting clear of chiques and rings entirely, and selecting for the offices sound and capable Republicans outside of the combinations that are striving to outside of the combinations that are striving to scoure the offices as political rewards, the spe-cial access of particular persons for the stations assigned to them in the allotment being about the last thing thought of. The business of making "slates," otherwise apportioning the offices, has been going on for some time. These slates President Grant and his Cabinet are this port of thing that has robbed the Treasury of two hundred millions of the internal reve-

expected to ratify at sight. But we hope and believe they will do nothing of the kind. It is nue annually for the last three years; and if perpetuated will deteat the policy foreshado wed in the mangural. We feel certain that our new President is fully determined to break up this stem; and we venture to tell him that, to far Pennsylvania is concerned, the only way to do it is to adopt the same course in slling the offices, from high to low, that he followed in selecting his Cabinet. Let him break every slate that is presented to him, and take time to find good and true are for the offices, contains a state of the collection. rue n en for the offices, outside or these combitions. A revenue officer, who is at the same plenty of chances to be blind to evasious and deliberate robberies; and too frequently is blind because to be sharp-sigh ed would injure the party or dissatisfy some influential leader whose friendship must be relained. In how many es'ances it is retained and a clique saved from siury at the extense of the public trea-ury, no

can tell, but we do know that not less

two bondred milious of dollars are aunually stolen in this and kindred ways. The people are expecting to see President Grant eradicate this sort of thing, root and branch. It is for this reason that they applied so warmly the independent course he has pur-seed in selecting his Cab net. They want to see him break every since and all the offices with true Republicans, whose sole object will be to collect every dollar due to the Government, and will permit not a collect to be stolen. To do this there will be no occasion for going outside of the Republican party. H-reto'ore, to a great ex'ent the bester new of the party bave been excluded from off-c at station; by the cliques. In fact, in Pennsylvania it has been reduced to such a system that pone but the faithful have had the shado s of a enance. The favor of a few leaders has been a solutely essential to coable a man to obtain even the smallest office; and the whole system he n so corrupting that those who should hold the offices, as a general thing have felt

constrained to stand back.
Now the masses of the Republicans of Pennsylvania—and we presume this is measurably true in other States—are looking to President Grant to emancipate them and the public service from this twranny and corruption of chaus-

FIRST EDITION | clous. It corrupts politics and morals alike. In Pennsylvama it has inaugurated a race of small men for the public service. It has kept good men from participating, and repressed the arder of thousands who otherwise would be recognized for their influence and give charac-ter to the State.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

What Will He Do With Himself in Ten-nessee? A letter from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati Commercial contains the fellowing:— It is now definitely ascertained that A. J. will It is now definitely ascertained that A. J. will not go to Europe for the present, but will return to his old home at Greenville, the last of this week or the first of next. At least his friends at that point are making preparations to receive him about that time. "After that, what?" Why, about three speeches a day during the coming summer. The talk about his being president of a prospective railroad, and going to Europe to negotiate bonds, is, undoubtedly, aligammon, for that sort of employment does not agree with his natural tastes. As president of a railroad he could not revenze president of a railroad he could not revenge himself for the abuse heaped upon him by Brownlow and Stokes and a host of radical politicians in this State. To be sure, he might refine to dead head them over his road, but that would not be the revenue that he likes, His great forte is to get up before a thou and or two of people, and express his private opinion of men and measures in plain English: and that he will do, so soon as he becomes rested, if we may believe those who have good rested, if we may believe these who have good ground for knowing. Whether he is a candidate or not will make very little difference; he will, undoubtedly, take the stump, and speak in nearly every county in the State during the coming summer, and the result will be seen to the August election. With the militia, high taxation and a forty million debt to carry, poor Stokes will have to face the lion under adverse circumstances; and if we may judge the future by the past, Billy will come out pretty well used up, for the "oldest inhabitants" say that Andy never stumped the State without leaving his competitor about two-thirds dead at the end of the race. But, in old Whig and Democrat times, they did not have franchise laws, test oaths, and like modern improvements. But, with Brownlow gone, Stokes whipped out, and Johnson roaming at will from one end of the State to the other, the

GREELEY.

from one end of the State to the other, the franchise law will have to be strong, or it will

What the Tribune Philosopher Says of Female Suffrage.

fail to hold him.

In a recent lecture at Providence, R. I. Horace Greeley is reported to have said:— In dealing with the shrill demand that all the In dealing with the shrill demand that all the political disabilities of womenbood be abolished, so that women shall vote and be voted for at elections, precisely as men are, I regard this as pre-eminently a question to be decided by women. Women have not participated at the ballot box or on the tented neld, because they have chosen, and, I think, wisely chosen, not to do so. When the women of this entire free country shall desire to vote, the day of the enforcement is not for distent. If every woman country shall desire to vote, the day of the enforcement is not far distant. If every woman in the republic were required at this hour to say, each for herself, Will you accept and exercise the right of sufrage with the resulting right to be choson to and hold office, on condition that you be drawn to serve on juries, summoned to the aid of the seberiff in cases of exigency, warned out for training, and drafted out to fight indiscrimi-nately with men? I do not believe that one woman in a hundred would sincerely answer yes. And this is the fair, practical way of put-ting the question. The right of suffrage is not properly's native privilege, but a high public trust; a trust which involves high and weighty obligations. It would not be fair nor just that a woman should vote to go into a desperate, fight us out of it. She may not be allowed to assume a single function and exclude all the others. For my own part, having been a voter for thirty-seven years, accepting the right of suffrage as a high public trust, to be exercised for the benedt of the entire community, and after discharging that trust as well as my limited capacity would flow, I am entirely willing to relinqu whenever I shall receive an honorable dis-charge from the service. If the women of our country say, with substantial unanimity, we will assume the reins of government, believing that we can rule better than you men, I a weary, needy, dilapidated politician, worn out in the strife and in the toil of elections, would gladly step out and enjoy the quiet of nome. It all o you are going to the polis, somebody be wanted to stay at home and mind the chilren. I shall of course make some blunders at first, but be patient with me, and I shall live and learn. If I were to counsel the women in experiment of voting on a moderate scale.

The Indian Policy.

The New York Herald's Washington writer The name of Colonel Parker, formerly of General Grant's staff, has been frequently men-tioned in connection with the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In reply to a Western Senator, who was urging Parker's appointment, the President said that there was but one obsta cle in the way, and that was that Colone Parker, being an Indian, was not a citizen of the United States, and on that account he doubted his eligibility for the office. He added that he had got into one scrape about appointing a man who was ineligible to an office (A. T. Stewart), and he did not propose to repeat the mistake, General Sauborn, a member of the In iten Peace on mission, and a man who has had considerable experience among the Indians, is being pressed for Commissioner of Indian Adairs. He is violently opposed, however, by the Senators from the extreme West, who urge Grant to ap-point a man who has had no previous connec-tion with the Indians or the Indian Department. The President has to formed these Senators that it is his purpose as far as he can to make a horough reiorm in the management of Indian affairs. He says that his own experience a well as the united testimony of Generals Sherman and Sher dan has convinced him that a radical change ought to be made in the Indian policy of the Government.

Can it be Possible? A French provincial paper, L'Independan', says there is now in the city of Paris a French nan, for many years a resident in Mexico, from whence he has just returned, who asserts that the Emperor Maximilian is not dend. According to his statement, when the and riunate monarch fell under the fire of his executioners, he was carried into a convent in order to be buried. But there one of the monks, the doctor of the community, examined the wounds and saw that the last park of life had not yet deserted the body. With this belief, the charitable mook dressed the wounds, stopped the blood, applied the sir pump to the lungs and galvanic batters to the nervous system, and was fortunate enough o bring I fe back again in o the lifeless form of the Emperor. This Frenchman, says the Inde pendant, gives the name of the village in which Maximilian is now concealed, a varing means of escaping the vig last eye of the Mexi cats. He, at the same time, shows a letter of creof, recently written, from the pen of that unfortunate monarch.

- Queen Victoria has become a patroness of the Society for Promoting the Employment of

-Lervy, the hair-dresser of the Empress Eugénie, employs eighty persons, and is very

-Reindolf, the Prussian executioner, who has beheaded fifty persons, desires to quit the mm, Its inducace in every respect to permit | business.

NEW WINDSOR BANK ROBBERY.

How \$125,000 were Stolen and a Portion Recovered - A Detective's Ingenuity-Resignation of Captain Young.

Bays the N. Y. Tribune of this morning:—
On the night of the 23d of January last the New Windsor Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, was entered by burgiars, and robbed of \$125,000 worth of United States bonds, Southern State and railroad securities and Maryland county and State out.ds. Infor n ation of the affair was telegraphed to this and other cities, and the fact that a reward of 25 per cent, was offered for the recovery of certain of the negotiable bonds. Of course, all the detectives were on the qui vive, and search was made for the thiever and the olunder. Nothing was learned of the robbers until about three weeks ago, when Castain John S. Young, commanding the detective force of this city, received information through a private source that two men, who had a short time before hired a room in the vicious of Exchange place and Bload street, were offer ng United States bonds at private sale at a price below their market value. There could be no question but that the bonds had b en obta ned in some dishonest manner. How to get at the bouns, however, was the question. The man who was endeavoring to sell them was only entrusted with one or two at a time, and at ould be be taken into custody, as a matter of course his conf derate would make off with the remainder. Finally, Captain Young hit upon the following plau:—He hired an office in the vicinity of the one occupied by the thieves, placed in it some furniture, and in the Out a quantity of counterfeit money.

A trustworthy man was placed in charge, and negotiations were commenced. So well conducted were they that, in a comparatively short space of time the bargain was coucleded and on a certain day the bonds were to be de livered to the man (whose name is withheld, as he is not a member of the detective force). At the hour named Captain Young, who, in the meantime, had told Detective James Irving that it was more than probable that he might need his services, accompanied by that officer, pro-ceeded down town to the locality named. On the way down Isaac Ed all, an acquaintance of Captain Young, who has been on many occasions employed by the latter, was met, and invited to accompany them, which he consented to do.

The thieves were completely surprised, De tective Irving leaping through a window and seizing the arm of one of the men, who had drawn a pistol. The door was at the same moment dashed in by Captain Young and Edsall, and, a ter a brief struggle, the men were secured. The plan had succeeded to perfection. In the peacession of the men were found \$99.500 worth of negotiable bonds. The thieves were taken to Police headquarters, locked up. and in a day or two atterwards sent on to Carroll county, the bonds restored to the bank officers, and as a rewird Captain Young received the sum of \$16,000. A portion of this was given by Captain Young to persons who had added him in working up the case. Captain Young says he had promised Irving \$100, without knowing really what the case would prove to be, but on ascertaining the extent of the reason of the Sand This the tent of the reward offered bim \$500. This the latter refused, deciaring that he was entitled to more of the reward. Captain Young replied that as Irving had not had anything to do with working up the case, \$500 was certainly a fair

price for about two hours' work.

Irving still declined to receive the amount, and the matter was referred to the Board of Police Commissioners. Captain Young declared positively that he would not give up any more of the reward; that he had individually worked up the case, and had merely called on Irving to aid him in securing the men after the plot was ripe for execution. He argued that he could easily have called to his assistance two or three otheers from the neighboring police station, who would have answered his purpose full as well.
On Saturday, the Police Commissioners reached their final decision, which was that Captain Young should turn over to them all moneys received by him since January 1. This Captain Young refused to do, and has accordingly made out his resignation, and will to day hand it in to the Police Commissioners. It will undoubtedly be accepted. Captain Young has for several years past been at the head of the detective force of the Metropolitan Police, and has worked up many important cases, promibond robbery, the Royal Instrance bond robbery, and many others of equal importance. the Rebel hotel burners, Beale and Keanedy, who were afterwards hung on Governor's Island. He was a good officer, and the department will find it difficult to replace him.

Bancroft and Bismark

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The following correspondence between Mr. Baucro't and Count Bismark will undoubtedly be interesting to all of our

My Dear Count:—On Toursday, the 4th of March, Mr. Grant will be inaugurated as Presi-cent of the United States. I shall be very happy if the Chancellor of the North German Confederation will do me the honor to dine at the American Legation on that day, at 6 o'clock. I truly yours, George Bancroft. Beblin, Feb. 26, 1869.—My Dear Sir: Although a rule I am unable, in my actual state of health and occupation, to accept invitations to dinner. I shall be glad to express my respect and admiration for the chief of that friendly nation of yours by joining your hespitable board on the 4th of March. Believe me, as ever, yours very sincerely, V. BISMARK.

His Excellency the Minister of the United

States of America.
This is the first invitation Count Bismark has accepted since his return from Varzin, and it is another evidence of the good disposition towards our country for which he has always been noted, that the first departure from his rule is made to bonor the commencement of Grant's

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Marcu 15 -The market for Rea Sales of 1200 head at 9% 69% for prime, fair to good at 8% 9 at d common at 6% 7c. \$\forall \text{to, gross,} The following sales were reported:—

Sheep are held firmly; sales of 10,000 head at 7@9);c. % lb gross. Hogs are lower; sales of 4000 head at \$15 50@

16 50 % 100 lbs. Det. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. N;

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore and the Government Patronage-Suits Against Corrupt St. Louis Officials-Severe Storms in the Northwest.

The Savages Settling Down on the Plains.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Suits Against Butler-Distribution of the Federal Patronage.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORS, March 15 .- Judge Doobin, of the Superior Court, has granted leave to General Butler to remove the case of Kimberly Brothers against him to the United States Circuit Court, by giving security.

Those who seem best posted say the Baltimore Federal appointments will be announced this week, and will be about as follows:-

Hon. John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port. General Andrew Dennison, Postmaster. Richard N. Bowerman, Deputy Collector. Edington Fulton, Surveyor.

Colonel McKellip, Naval Officer. Ex Mayor Chapman, Chief Appraiser. Colonel Ephraim F. Anderson, United States

Marshal. Samuel M. Evans, Collector of Internal Reve nue for the Second district.

Robert M. Proud, do. Third district. General Halon Richardson, United States District Attorney.

These are all thorough Republicans. The Democrats have abandoned all hopes of flattering Grant into siding them.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Corruption in Office-Good News from the Indian Encampments-The Savages Trying to Become Civilized.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph Sr. Louis, March 15 .- The city on Saturday entered suit in the Circuit Court against Robert A. Watt and his bondsmen to recover between \$90,000 and \$100,000 alteged to have been appropriated to his own use by Watt during his term as Controller of the city from 1865 to 1867. The stockholders of the St. Louis and Illinois

Bridge Company held a meeting a few days since, and voted to increase the capital stock of the company to four millions. Work on the bridge will be energetically and rapidly pushed

James N. Dunham recently arrived in this city from General Hazen's camp, near Washita Mountains, and reports that some 3000 Indians, comprising all or portions of the Cananches, Kiowas, Washitas, Kaddoes, Kechies, Wacoes, and Arrapahoes, are settled on reservations. colonies, with a view of learning them the arts of husbandry. To this end he has already appointed a farmer to each band to instruct them. Farming implements and see is will be furnished by the Government. The Indians have great confidence in General Hazen, and enter into his plans for their improvement as readily and with as much grace as could be

A cold, blustering snow-storm, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning, set in early on Saturday evening, and continued two hours. The indications now are that it will rain before night.

FROM THE NORTHWEST. A New Newspaper Enterprise-Murders in Omaha-Severe storms.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Омана, March 15.-А new German Democratic daily commenced publication yesterday. Tois is the first German daily in Nebraska.

Maggie Smith, alias McCormick, shot by Mattie Lee at a ball in a house of ill fame on Thursday night, died on Saturday. Mattie Lee was arrested, and will be tried for murder. A soldler named Hickman, while going from

a saloen near Sherman Barracks early on Saturday morning was attacked by half-breeds. One of them struck him over the head with a slung-shot, breaking his skull. Hickman was afterwards found dead, and his body robbed of \$160. His companion, a soldier, was badly beaten, but escaped. No arrests have yet been

A very severe storm is raging here. It was reported snowing at Cheyenne all day, and storming all along the entire line of the Union Pacific Bailroad to Salt Lake.

Ruffianism and Robbery.

MILWAUKEE, March 15 .- Capt. M. C. Leonard a citizen of Sparta, Wis., was waylaid and robbed on Satorday night. He was shot three times, and left for dead. His condition is critical.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 15 — A. M. — Consols 92% for money, and 93 for account. United States 5 20s. 83f. Stocks steady. Eric Ballroad, 251; Ill nois Central, 974; Atlantic and Great Western

Liverpool. March 15—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; midding uplands, 12@12jd.: midding Orleans, 124@123d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuds quiet. California white Wheat, 9s. 10d.; No. 2 red Western, 8s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotatious. London, March 15-P. M .- United States 5-20s Tiverpool, March 15-P. M.-Lard quiet, Pork quiet. Baron 82s. Pe roieum quiet. London, March 15-P. M -Turgen inc, 32s. 81. L. ndon, March 15-P. M.-Tallow firm at HAVEE, March 15 .- Cotton opens quiet and

NEW YORK, March 16.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131.
Exchange, \$52: 4-20s. 1862. 120; do. 1864. 116½; do. 1866. 118 new, 1183; 1587, 1193; 10-10, 1055; Virginia 68; 60½; Missour 88 88½; Can on Co. 89½; Campar 18 nd ore firred 87. New York Central 166½; Reading 13½; Hudson River, 189½; Michigan Central, 117½; M. chigan Southern, 97½; Hilanis Central, 188; Cleve land and Fitt-burg, 89; Cleveland 2and Toledo 166 Chicago and Rock Island, 125½; Pittsburg and Fore Wayne, 118.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREMS COURT IN BANE—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.—The only judgment given to day was that of A. Hart vs. H. Willels, error to the Common Pleas of Bradford county, in waite the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J. In his case the Court say:—

opinion by Agnew, J. In his case the Court say:—

An examination of the legislation of the State since the year 1830 shows that the acts against hawking and pedding without license embrace both to eign and domestic goods, wares, and merchandise, and the exception is made of citizens of this Commonwealth pedding goods of their own manufacture. It is very obvious that the act of 16th of April, 1840, section 2, standing midway in the current of this legislation, dropped the word "domestic" through the inadvertance of the penman, orf through the omission of the transcriber. This is evident not only from the course of legislation, but also from the proviso in favor of citizens of this Commonwealth pedding goods of their own manufacture, which is wnoily useless and nameshing in the absence of the word "domestic." The penalty being directed against hawking and pedding foreign goods, by force of its own terms would not reach the site of home-made goods, which are idomestic only. We are therefore compelled to say that the learned Judge below was right in holding the defendant not to be within the meaning of the statute. The many acts on the subject of making and pedding are in purimateria, and serve to interpret the word "foreign" in the act of 1840. Being used collectively with "domestic" it is very evident the word "foreign" does not include goods made in the United States, but refers to those of a foreign country. Such we know is the common meaning of the term in its application to goods, and we must suppose that the Legislature, in the act of 1840, used that word in its ordinary acceptation, especially as it has been so often written in acts upon the same subject in contradistinction to domest c goods.

An examination of the original roll of the act proves it to be correctly printed in the

An examination of the original roll of the act proves it to be correctly printed in the

An examination of the original roll of the set proves it to be correctly printed in the pamphlet laws.

Nisi Prius-Judge Sharswood—In the case of Dovey vs. the Pennsylvania Life Insurance and Annuity Company, administrators of Hunter, deceased, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for \$1283-92.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—A jury was in attendance to day for the purpose of trying the case of The United States vs. Twenty-nine Barreis of Whissy claimed by John Carr. This was an information of forfeiture on the ground that the claimant was guilty of fraud in the conduct of his business of distilier, at Willow and New Market street. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The second period of the term was commenced this morning, and a very large panel of jurors was in attendance. In order to divide the labor the Judge retained all the jurors whose names begin with letters above "I," and dismissed the others until Thursday next.

Ellen Wood was put upon trial charged with perjury. It was alleged that she leased a piace as No. 4204 Market street, to Amos Briggs and wife, where they kept a little variety store, and wishing to get rid of them, she appeared before Alderman Randall, and on her oath faisely accused Mr. Briggs of inciting his wife to set fire to the place. He was sent to prison in default of \$800 ball, as d when he was released was compelled to take new quarters. On trial.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

First Biennial Report of the Institution.

First Biennial Report of the Institution.

A report of the managers of St. Mary's Hospital, situated at Frankford road and Paimer streets embracing the operations of the institution for the two years past, has just been issued. The hospital is under the care of the Sisters of St. Frances.

The lot and present building were purchased in 1856 for \$30,000. The lot is 80x110 feet, and the building, consisting of four stories, is 40x100 feet, is built of pressed brick. It has eighty beds, which are divided among the medical, surgical, and obstetrical wards. It contains besides a chapel for the use of the Sisters and patients, a drug room, and upon the first floor convenient rooms are arranged for dispensary purposes, where the neighboring sickspoor can come to obtain medical relief, gratuitousiy. All recent accident cases are received without charge, and ten free beds are reserved by the

Sisters for indigent medical cases.

The following exhibits the operations of the Hospital for two years, from a financial point of view. The account is kept between the Hospital and the St. Mary's Hospital Association:-1887. To eash received from St. Mary's Association 2244 20

\$5,014 78 1867. By cash board of patients re-commended by St Mary's Hospital Association...... \$1,057'63 COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL PUND.

\$15,102:00 20,116 76 Total amount received. From the report of the physician, it appears that during the two years 461 persons were treated in the institution, of whom 259 were discharged cured; 46 were discharged, improved; 32 were discharged unimproved; 61 died; and 58 remain under treatment.

The pativities of the nationis were as follows:

and 55 remain under treatment.

The nativities of the patients were as follows:

—Germany, 238; Ireland, 138; United States, 61;
France, 5; Switzerland, 10; Canada, 2; England,
7. Of the above there were 244 males and 217
females, and 156 of these were married and 305
were single. There were 103 pay patients, 89
patients who partly paid, 95 society patients,
and 174 charity patients.

The officers of the Hospital are as follows:

President ex officio. Right Rev. James F. Wood;
Spiritual Directer, Rev. John Gmeiner; President, Mrs. Margaret Sommer, No. 1014 N. Fifth
street; Vice-President, Mrs. Regina Minten,
No. 1231 N. Second street; Treasurer Mrs.
Regina Glasz, No, 1220 N. Seventh street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 15, 1869.

There is less demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. We quote call loans at 6@8 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@ 12 per cent, per annum. The Stock market opened very duil this morning, but prices were

Government securities, as we have noticed for some time past, were in demand at further advance. 105h was bid for 10 40s; 116h for 6s of 1881; 120 for '62 5-20s; 115h for '64 5-20s; 118 for '65 5-20s; 113h for July. '65, 5 20s; 113h for '67 5-20s; and 113h for '68 5 20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do, at 974 kaliroad stares were inactive. Reading sold at 45 81 100, no change; L-high Valley at 553, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 254, no

chance; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 574, no chance; 123 was bid for Camden and A nboy; 43 for Little Schuyikill; 694 for Norristowa; 10 for Catawissa common; 334 for Catawissa praerred; and 48 for Northera Central. City Passenger Ballway shares were in fair demand. 40 was pid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 17 for Thirdenth and

Fitteenth: 26 or Spruce and Pine; 60 for West Philadelphia; 121 for Hestonville; 28 for Girard College; and 33 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were brmty held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was no hing doing. 18
was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred;

29g for Lebigh Navigation; and 12j for Susque-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this moraing's gold quotations as follows:
19-90 A. M. 151 11 34 A. M. 131 10:20 11:50 131 11:55 131 11:20 131 11:20 131 11:20 131 131 12 M. 1311

-Mesers. William Painter & Co., ognascs. No. 36 South Third Street, report the following

—Mesers. William Painter & Co., oankers. No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1831, 116\$\alpha\$117; U, 8 5-20s, 1862, 1197\alpha\$120\$\ellips\$1 fto., 1864, 115\$\alpha\$113\$\ellips\$1 do., 1865, 117\$\alpha\$118\$\ellips\$2 do., 1865, 117\$\alpha\$118\$\ellips\$2 do., 1865, 113\$\alpha\$113\$\ellips\$3 do., 1865, 113\$\alpha\$113\$\ellips\$5 s. 18-40s, 105\$\alpha\$2 105\$\ellips\$3 Gold. 130\$\alpha\$131.

2—Mesers. De Haven & Brouner. No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1861, 116\$\alpha\$217; do. 1862, 119\$\alpha\$20\$\ellips\$2 do., 1864, 116\$\alpha\$2117; do. 1862, 119\$\alpha\$20\$\ellips\$2 do. 1864, 116\$\alpha\$2113\$\ellips\$3 do., 1866, 118 \alpha\$113\$\ellips\$4 do., 1866, 118 \alpha\$113\$\ellips\$4 do., 1866, 119\$\alpha\$2113\$\ellips\$5 do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 102\$\alpha\$2105\$\ellips\$2 do. 30-year 125\alpha\$2126\$\ellips\$2 —Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$\alpha\$2117\$\ellips\$2 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$\alpha\$2117\$\ellips\$3 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$\alpha\$2117\$\ellips\$3 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$\alpha\$2117\$\ellips\$3 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$\alpha\$2 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1882, 119\$\alpha\$2 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$\alpha\$2 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1882, 119\$\alpha\$2 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1882, 119\$\alpha\$2 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$\alpha\$2 dollows:—U. S. 6s of 1882, 119\$\alpha\$2 dollows:—U. S.

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

"The money market during last week was very even, the rate on call loans remain ing steady at seven per cent., with the usual exceptional transactions at six. The abolignment of the old system of quarterly statements, while it has relieved the market from the spasms of periodical stringency, operates to keep the interest rate nearer the full legal figure at all times—the banks being desirous of maintaining a strong position in anticipation of a call for any day which the Comptroller may select. For this reason it is hardly probable that the rate will fluctuate as low as it used to during the interval between quarter days in the old system, and it is equally likely that it will not ascend to superlegal figures, unless through the interposition of artificial causes. The weekly bank statement as compared with its predecessor is as follows:—

Morch 5.

March 12.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, March 15.-Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$56 % ton. The Flour market is devoid of spirit, and in the absence of any demand for shipments only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local @5.75 for superfine, the latter rate for choice; \$6 @6.50 for extras; \$6.50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$7 50@9 50 for and Minnesota extra family; \$7.50@9.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and \$9.75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is worth \$7.25@7.75 % barrel.

The receipts of Wneat, sitbough light for the season, are far in excess of the demand, which is limited to prime lots; sales of 2000 bushels prime Western red at \$1.60; and 1200 bushels choice white at \$2. Rye may be quoted at \$1.56 @15.7 % bushel. Corn is quiet but steady at Saturday's quotations; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 90@91c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 73@75c., and Pennsylvania at 64 @70c.

8eeds—Cloverseed is less sofive, but prices are well sustained; sales at \$9.75@10 Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.62%, the latter rate from second bands. Flaxseed sells to the crueners at \$2.65@2.70. Whisky is nominal.

-It is calculated that 350,000 pipes of human blood have been wasted in wars. -William Williams, of Chicago, is an-nonneed bankrupt, whereat he is dubbed a

deficiency Bill. -It is estimated that Mrs. Segundi and her courtiers have benefited Paris to the amount of five million france.

-Prince Amadeus of Italy is badly henpecked. His wife often slaps his face in the presence of the servants.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 15—Arrived, steamship Cells, from London.

FORTHERS MONROW. March 16—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Goiconds from Liverpool; brig Waredale, 6 days from Cabarien: Sort Traveller, from Cobs. Arrived brig serier, from Rio, for orders.

Arrived, barque trickett, from Rio, for Baltimore.

(By Allounte Chile.)

SOUTHAMPTON, March 15.—Arrived, steamships Main, from New York, and Baltimore, from Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH 15.

Brig R. S. Hasseil, Toombs. Matanzas, J. E. Basley & Co.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Taylor, Halifax, C. C. Van
Horn.

Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr Ida L. Burgess. Boston, Bulkley & Co. Schr Mary E. Kansin, Hale, Weymouth, J. Rom

Schr Tnos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, do. ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Barque Mary C. Fox. Rose, ic days from Matausas,
who mulasses to E. C. Knigos & Co.
Schr Wm John, Street from Beltimore,
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Sall River,
Schr Avail. Dibble. 5 days from Fire Island Injes,
with fish guano to Allen & Need es.

Orregiondence of the Publishing Exchange.
LEWES, Del., March 12-8 P. M.—Toe following vessels from Pul ace piths went to see last creating:—Barque Thomas for Sagnat origida L. Ray, for Mahangs; schrs Gartis Titem, for Com neg. 2; Warren Biske for Maisnnas; Listic A. Wattson, for Trinidad; and S. A. Hoffman, for Mayagnes.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

By Telegraph to Philadelphia Erchange.
LEWES, Del., March 14.—A. Heskwater, brigs
Emella (Br.); John sandsrach; tr.); and sour Adalph
Hugel. and trem May-guez: and brig Llara P. Globs,
from Maianzas, for Philadelphia.

Bip Wm. Creevy, Haisy sales from Bermuda 225 ult. for New York.

Bran ship Yazoo. Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans ith lost.

Stram ship Prometheus. Gray, for Philadelphia, sales from Charleston lib lost, with 193 axies cotten 76 to: rice. 95 bags occosous. 3 bils. dried truit, 173 sacas do. 41 bales domestics 4 bags wood; 10 bags peanule, 155 emory barres. 2 bbs. whishy, 10 dasks clay, 5 hbds. irou and sundry packages.

Brig Ocean Belle, Hailett, neace, at Havana 25th little. ultime, stary E. Pennell, Eaton, for Philadelphia, sames from kinyana od hast,